



sample

Slide Materials on Genetically Modified (GM) Crops



バイオテクノロジー情報普及会

COUNCIL FOR BIOTECHNOLOGY INFORMATION JAPAN

遺伝子組換え技術は、暮らしに役立つ可能性を育てています。

Notes on the Use of This Material

sample

- Please use these slides as lecture materials for classes, seminars, lecture presentations, etc.
- When using the slides, please indicate the Council for Biotechnology Information Japan and the source of each slide.
- If pictures or figures in the slides are cut out and used, please make sure to indicate the source.
- If modifications are made, it is the users' responsibility to ensure that the accuracy of the information has not been compromised.
- Efforts are made to provide accurate and up-to-date information for the slide contents, based on the materials and data available at the current time; however, the Council for Biotechnology Information Japan makes no guarantee regarding the accuracy or completeness of the information.
- The Council for Biotechnology Information Japan cannot be held liable for any disadvantage that arises from the use of this tool.
- Please refrain from copying or reproducing this material in books, etc.

If there are any comments or inquiries about the contents of this material, please contact the Council for Biotechnology Information Japan.

<https://cbijapan.com/>

Table of Contents

sample

I. Significance	4	IV. Usage	
Global challenges facing Agriculture	5	Global Usage Status	
Contribution of Genetically Modified Crops	6	Usage Status in Japan	30
II. Technology	10	Evidence Indicating Safety	33
Biotechnology Basics	11	Three Projects in Europe That Reconfirmed Safety	34
Wild and Cultivated Species	12	Carcinogenicity to Animals That Has Been Denied	35
History of Agriculture and Breeding	13	V. Regulatory System	36
Major Conventional Breeding Technologies	14	International Regulatory Framework	37
Differences Between Conventional and Genetic Recombination Breeding	15	Definition of Genetically Modified Organisms	38
Methods for Producing Genetically Modified Crops	16	Regulatory Systems in Japan	39
New Breeding Technologies	18	Assessment of Adverse Effects on Biological Diversity	41
III. Examples	19	Food Safety Assessment	44
From Development to Practical Application of Genetically Modified Crops	20	Feed Safety Assessment	46
Herbicide-tolerant Crops	21	Labeling	47
Insect-resistant Crops	22	Regulatory Systems in Other Countries	49
Disease-resistant Crops	23	VI. Acceptance	53
Drought-tolerant Crops	24	Consumer Awareness Survey Conducted by the Council for Biotechnology Information Japan	54
Other Genetically Modified Crops	25	Investigation by the Food Safety Commission of the Cabinet Office	58
Genetically Modified Crops in Japan	28		

Contribution of Genetically Modified Crops (1)

Yield increase



Allows for stabilization of yield and secondary cropping, leading to **20% or more yield increase** compared to non-GM crops¹

Decrease in pesticide use

37% reduction in annual pesticide use due to reduced number of insecticide and herbicide applications²



Less environmental impact

The environmental impact has **decreased by 17.3%** due to, for example, pesticides used for genetically modified crops have less environmental impact than conventional pesticides as well as the reduction in pesticide use²



Improved profitability

In addition to higher yields, farmers' **profits increased by an average of 68%** due to lower costs resulting from reduced amount and frequency of pesticide applications¹

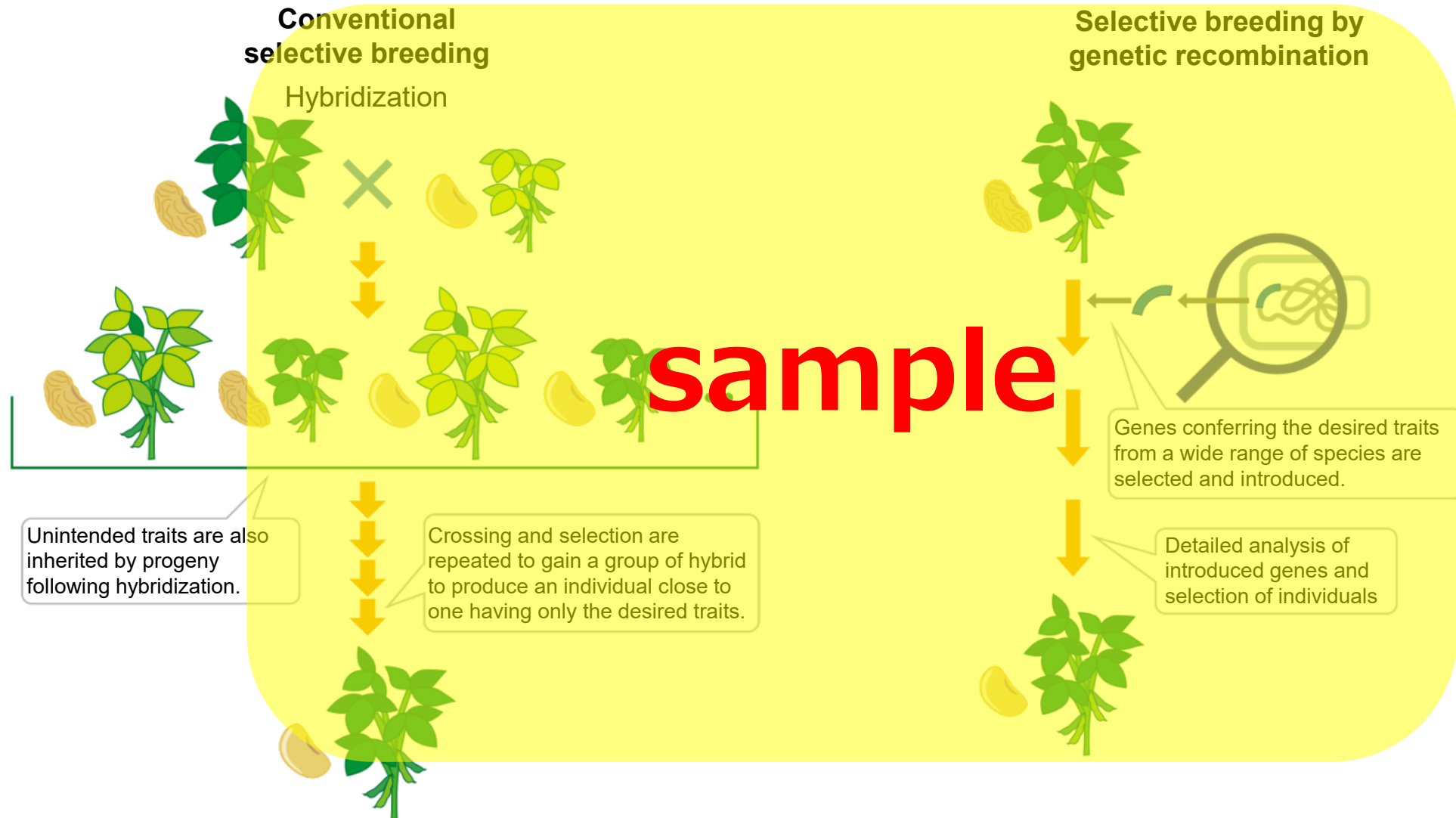


sample

1. Klümper W, Qaim M (2014) A Meta-Analysis of the Impacts of Genetically Modified Crops. PLoS ONE 9(11).
2. Graham Brookes (2022) Genetically Modified (GM) Crop Use 1996–2020: Environmental Impacts Associated with Pesticide Use Change, DOI:10.1080/21645698.2022.2118497

Differences Between Conventional and Genetic Recombination Breeding

Genetic modification technologies are a more reliable and efficient means for selective breeding.



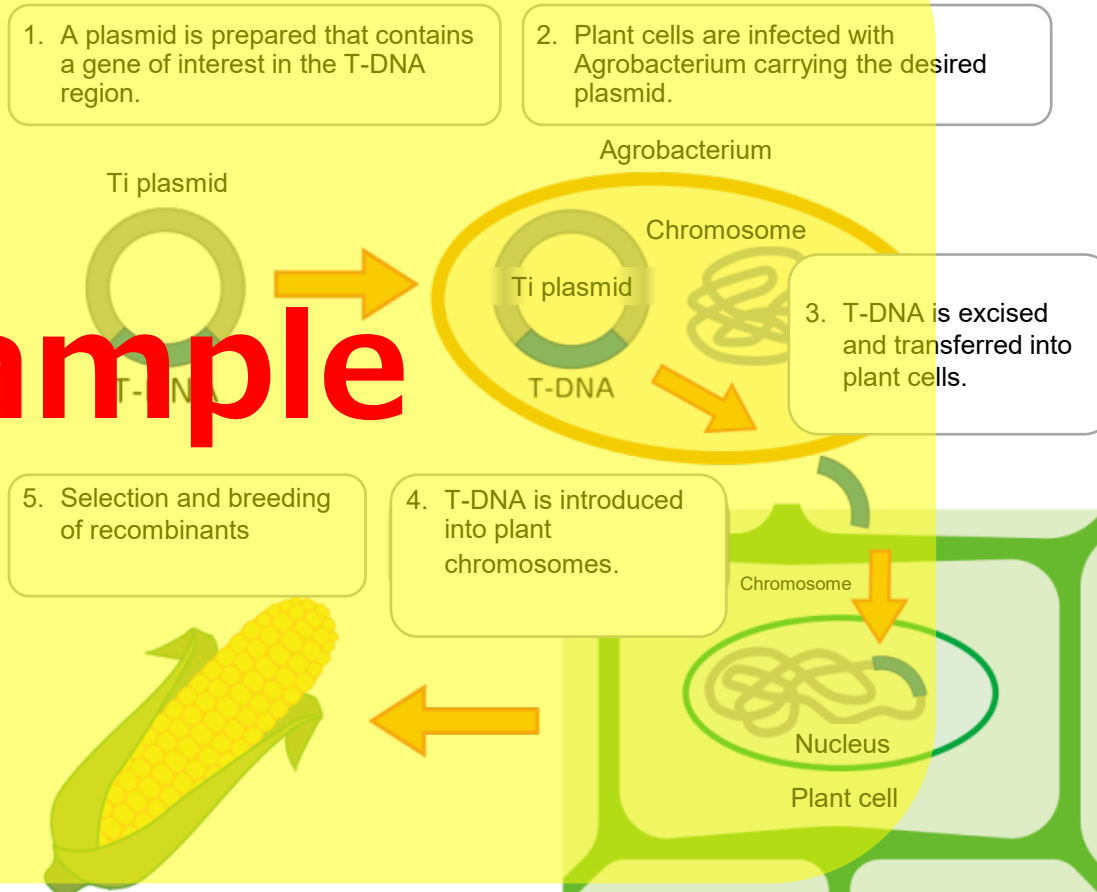
Methods for Producing Genetically Modified Crops (1)

GM crops are primarily created using the following methods:

- **Agrobacterium method**

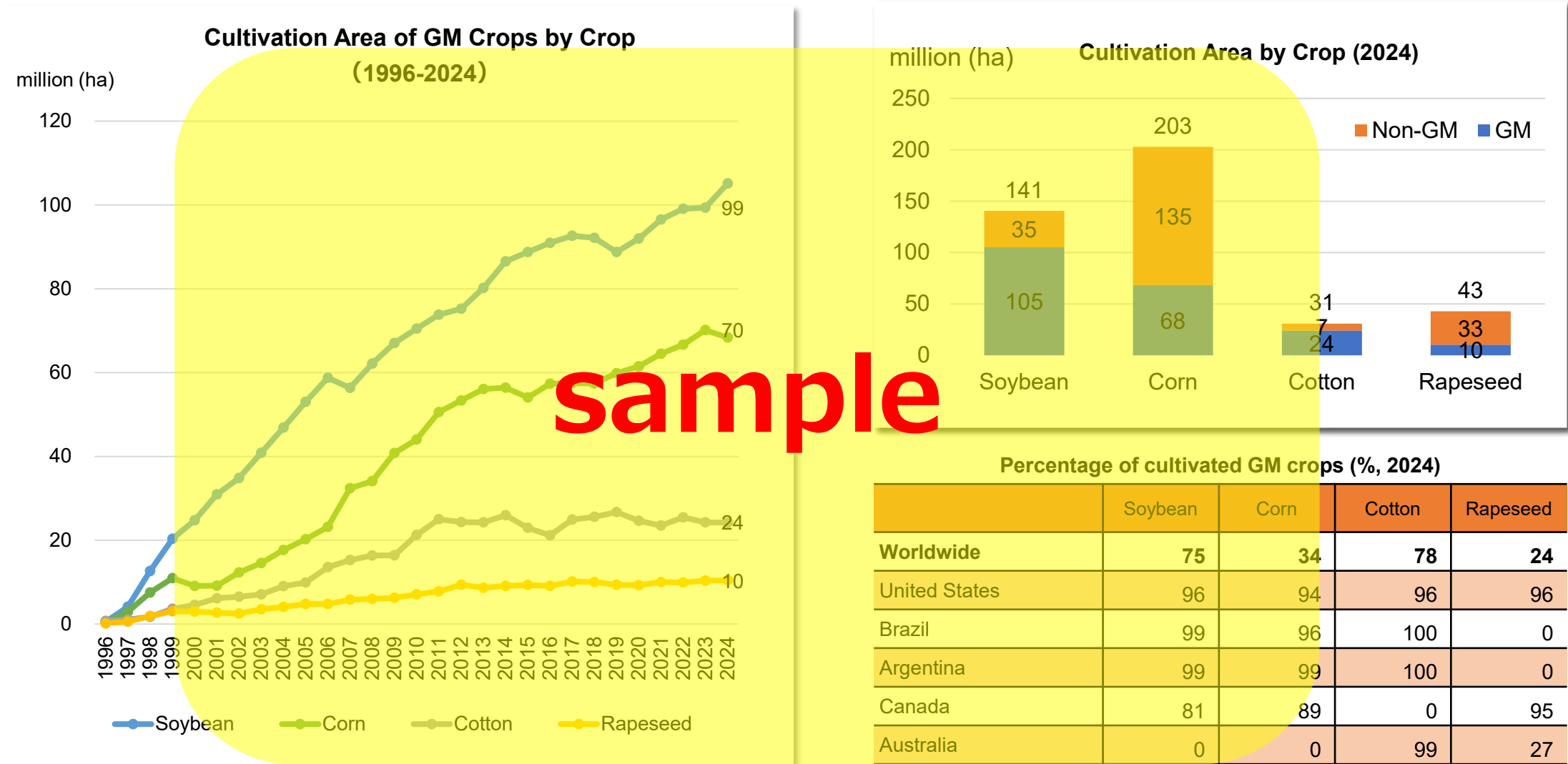
Agrobacterium, a soil bacterium, has the property of infecting some plants and inserting a DNA region called T-DNA from a plasmid of its own into the plant genome. The Agrobacterium method incorporates a gene of interest together with T-DNA into the plant genome by using this property.

sample



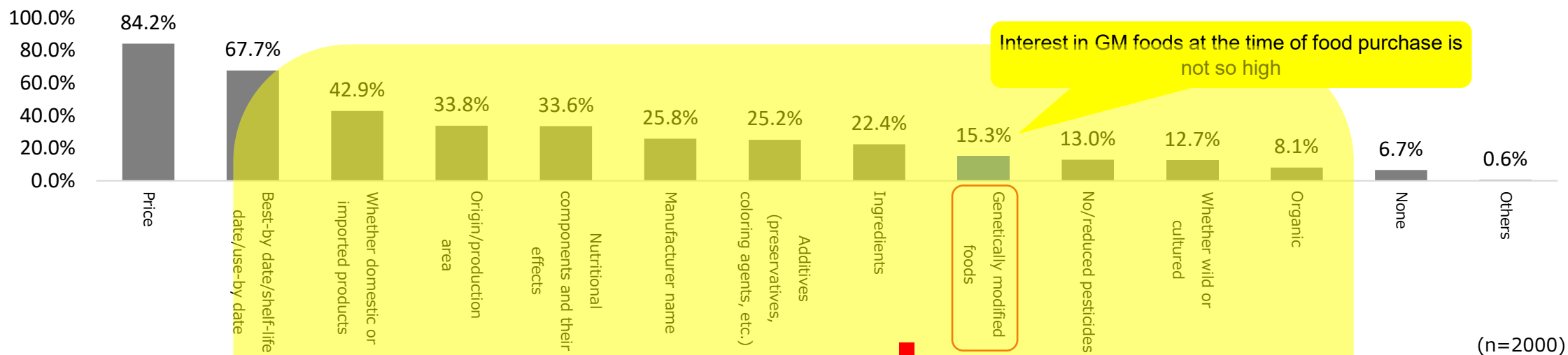
Global Usage Status (2)

Cultivation Status of Genetically Modified Crops by Crop (2024)



Consumer Awareness Survey Conducted by the Council for Biotechnology Information Japan (1)

What have you recently been interested in when purchasing food items? (multiple answers allowed)



In addition, please choose what you are most interested in (one item)

